SOUTHEAST KANSAS
REGIONAL TRAUMA SYSTEM

REGIONAL TRAUMA PLAN
JULY 2015 – JUNE 2017

Developed by the SERTC Executive Committee
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# Table of Contents

**Message from the SERTC**  
Page 4

**Executive Summary**  
Page 5

**Regional System-Goals-Objectives-Strategies-July 2015-June 2017**

**Administrative Components**  
System Leadership  
Page 9  
System Development  
Page 10  
System Public Information and Education  
Page 11  
System Finance  
Page 12

**Clinical Components**  
Injury prevention and Control  
Page 13  
Emergency Preparedness  
Page 14  
Prehospital  
Page 15  
Acute Hospital  
Page 16  
Special Populations  
Page 17  
Rehab Availability  
Page 18  
System Evaluation  
Page 19

**Appendices**  
Appendix A-SERTC Hospital & EMS listing  
Page 20  
Appendix B-2011 CDC Guidelines for Field Triage of Injured Patients  
Page 22
Message from the SERTC

On behalf of the Southeast Regional Trauma Council (SERTC), we present to you the July 2015 – June 2017 SERTC Regional Trauma Plan, as our roadmap for improvement of the SERTC Trauma System. This plan is an adaptable and evolving document that will change as best practices and opportunities for performance improvement are identified and implemented.

The Southeast Region of Kansas is committed to the development and implementation of a cohesive and inclusive trauma system including injury prevention and control, public access to emergency medical dispatch; prehospital emergency response and care, definitive hospital care, rehabilitation access, regional system evaluation, disaster preparedness and trauma registry and research.

Each piece of the SERTC trauma system continuum-of-care is essential to prevent injuries and save lives within our region. The SERTC and its many trauma system partners have continued to expand partnerships and collaborative efforts to strengthen and ensure the successful implementation of the SE regional trauma system.
Executive Summary

The Regional Trauma Councils (RTCs) are the cornerstone of the Kansas Trauma System. In accordance to regional bylaws, leadership for the RTCs are elected by the general membership and include physicians, nurses, hospital administrators, EMS and health department representatives. The RTC is comprised of members representing all areas of the trauma system: hospital, prehospital/EMS, and health departments.

The SERTC serves as the coordinating and oversight body for the SE regional trauma system and is responsible for development and implementation of a comprehensive/inclusive regional trauma system. In collaboration with stakeholders and trauma system partners, the SERTC writes the Plan which guides regional system development, implementation and evaluation. The development of this SE regional plan is an orchestrated “bringing together” of all trauma system stakeholder groups that contribute to the effective and efficient care of trauma patients in our community. The RTC meets at least quarterly to oversee implementation of the Plan, but may meet more frequently as determined by system demands.

The Kansas Department of Health & Environment (KDHE) was charged, under K.S.A. 75-5665, as the lead agency for development, implementation and evaluation of the statewide trauma system including support of the RTCs and administering a trauma registry.

In 1999, the Kansas legislature established the Advisory Committee on Trauma (ACT) Committee. Members are appointed by the Governor and are advisory to the Secretary of KDHE. The ACT members are recognized for their significant expertise and commitment to trauma care and system development in Kansas. They provide input and guidance to KDHE on developing a comprehensive, statewide trauma system. The ACT gives major stakeholders a voice in the policy process and functions to integrate the activities of the RTCs. A member from the SERTC represents the region on the ACT. The ACT meets quarterly.

The Plan is composed of administrative and clinical components. The Plan goals are adapted from the state trauma plan and the Benchmark, Indicator, and Scoring (BIS) assessment. This plan is used to guide the SERTC strategic planning priorities.

Administrative Components

System Leadership: The RTC is responsible for regional assessment, planning and assurance of the trauma system for their region. KDHE is the lead agency of the Kansas Trauma Program and provides coordination, planning, and support to the RTC. The ACT provides input and guidance to KDHE on developing a comprehensive, statewide trauma system and gives major stakeholders a voice in the policy process, and it functions to integrate the activities of the RTC.

System Development: The development of a strong, efficient, well-coordinated regional trauma system is vital in providing optimal trauma care. The challenge to the trauma system is to ensure that progress is made in a systematic and measured way. This plan addresses the need for a successful
integration of a quality philosophy in all aspects of the trauma system and implementation of objectives and strategies and performance improvement that move the region toward the accomplishments of identified local and regional goals. Advancing the regional trauma system by being the best we can be through a continuum of care from injury prevention through return to the community with the highest quality of life possible needs to be embedded in all aspects of the regional council work.

**System Public Information and Education:** The SE region strives to provide education and inform local policy makers and members of the public as to the benefits of a trauma system and the importance of prevention.

**System Finance:** The goal of trauma system financing is to provide the public with an efficient system that provides optimal trauma care for injured patients. Trauma systems need sufficient funding to implement a statewide and regional system of care—one focused on each component of care from prevention through acute care and rehabilitation, including all-hazards preparedness. A major SERTC goal and system need is to be a good steward of the contract funds provided through the State and support all system components.

**Clinical Components**

**Injury Prevention and Control:** Injury prevention and control is a key component of the regional trauma system because it offers the greatest potential for reducing the financial burden of trauma care, as well as reducing morbidity and mortality. The RTC focuses on injury prevention based on trauma registry data. Regional data shows that teen motor vehicle crashes and elderly falls are the primary cause of unintentional death and injury in the region and statewide. The RTC has identified the need to continue to provide funding support for evidence based injury prevention activities in the area of teen drivers and falls.

**Emergency Preparedness:** Each disaster is unique and places tremendous strain on communities. Disaster planning requires a cooperative multidisciplinary effort by the local medical community; police and fire departments, local, regional, and national governments and industry to devise a comprehensive strategy to minimize mortality, injury, and destruction of property.

**Prehospital Care:** Prehospital care and access is a critical component of the regional trauma system. The prehospital trauma system is driven by the goal of getting the right patient to the right place at the right time. The goals of the prehospital component of the trauma system are to prevent further injury, initiate resuscitation, and provide safe and rapid transport of injured patients. Treatment protocols should be established to guide trauma patient care, and patients should be taken directly to the center most appropriately equipped and staffed to handle their injuries.

**Acute Hospital Care:** Care of the injured takes place at various hospitals within the health care system ranging from critical access hospitals to designated trauma centers. While it is recognized that hospitals have varying resources committed to the care of the injured patient, rural hospitals are
often the port of entry for many patients and they, as well as other hospitals, should have consistent standards, adequately trained trauma care workforce and a performance improvement program.

Special Populations: For the purpose of the Plan, special populations include the elderly, pediatric and morbidly obese populations. The elderly population have different spectrum of injury patterns such as greater number of falls, higher mortality and morbidity from similar injuries when compared to younger adults. There are also significant physiologic changes and a greater number of co-morbidities.

More children die of injury than of all other causes in Kansas. For injured children who survive, severe disability may become a lifelong problem requiring functional or custodial care. Injured children require special resources. Effective care of injured children requires a comprehensive approach by developing and implementing effective strategies for injury prevention, improving system of emergency medical care for children, and provide the best trauma care at every level available.

The prevalence of obesity in the country continues to increase steadily. In trauma, obesity is associated with higher morbidity and mortality. Treatment and care of morbidly obese patients involves compassion, respect, and dignity. Without appropriate equipment, management of these patients can be a risk for both the healthcare provider and patient. Regional trauma councils are encouraged to identify the resources and equipment that are available within the region to assist in providing care for these patients. Hospitals and EMS providers should know the specifications of their equipment for weight, girth, and width limits.

Rehabilitation Availability: Trauma rehabilitation plays a key role in returning the injured patient back to their community with the highest quality of life. Acute care should be consistent with preservation of optimal functional recovery. The ultimate goal of trauma care is to restore the patient to pre-injury status. Not only is this effort best for the patient, it also is less costly. When rehabilitation results in independent patient function, there is major cost savings compared with costs for custodial care and repeated hospitalizations.

System Evaluation: Data collection, system evaluation, and performance improvement are essential for function of the trauma system. It involves a continuous multidisciplinary effort to measure, evaluate, and improve both the process of care and the outcome. All hospitals collect and submit data to the State trauma registry.

Region Demographics
The Southeast region is comprised of 12 counties: Allen, Bourbon, Chautauqua, Cherokee, Crawford, Elk, Greenwood, Labette, Montgomery, Neosho, Wilson, and Woodson. The region is primarily rural in nature: two counties classified as semi-urban, five classified as densely settled rural, four are classified as rural, and one classified as frontier. There are 19 EMS agencies, 2 air ambulance services, and 13 hospitals within the SE region that provide trauma care (Appendix A).
The Southeast region has two ACS verified and state designated trauma centers and three state designated level IV trauma centers:

**ACS Verified and State Designated Trauma Centers**

*Level III*

Labette Health
1902 S. US Hwy 59
Parsons, Kansas 67357

Via Christi Hospital Pittsburg
1 Mount Carmel Way
Pittsburg, Kansas 66762

**State Designated Trauma Centers**

*Level IV*

Girard Medical Center
302 N. Hospital Drive
Girard, Kansas 66743

Greenwood County Hospital
100 W. 16th Street
Eureka, Kansas 67045

Neosho Memorial Regional Medical Center
629 S. Plummer
Chanute, Kansas 66720
**ADMINISTRATIVE COMPONENTS**

## System Leadership

### Goal 1
There is a viable and active SERTC comprised of multi-disciplinary representatives; hospital administrators, physicians, nurses, health departments, and EMS to plan, implement, and evaluate an inclusive regional trauma system.

| Objective 1: | Strategy 1: Conduct a review of the general membership annually and revise/update membership as appropriate.  
Strategy 2: Review membership structure for possible other positions needed to advance the regional system. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RTC will review council general membership, annually, for compliance with the SERTC bylaws.</td>
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</table>

| Objective 2: | Strategy 1: Identify and maintain a membership recruitment committee.  
Strategy 2: Ensure that members, stakeholders, and trauma partners have access to regional council and subcommittee meeting dates, agendas, minutes and meeting materials through email alerts (sent in advance) and website postings.  
Strategy 3: Conduct an annual general membership meeting to promote participation in RTC activities, trauma system implementation, and evaluation.  
Strategy 4: Act as a forum for regional trauma issues to providers and consumers within the trauma care continuum.  
Strategy 5: Monitor component compliance with the Plan.  
Strategy 6: Encourage participate by stakeholders in the annual statewide leadership meeting of the executive committees. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SERTC executive committee will encourage general membership members, stakeholders, and trauma partners to attend executive committee meetings and become engaged in implementing and evaluate regional trauma system initiatives and activities.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
## System Development

### Goal 2

There is strong, efficient, well-coordinated region-wide trauma system to reduce the incidence of inappropriate and inadequate trauma care and to minimize the human suffering and cost associated with preventable mortality and morbidity.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective 1:</th>
<th>SERTC will plan, implement, and evaluate a comprehensive trauma system for the Southeast region that will complement the statewide system and be revised as needed.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Strategy 1:</td>
<td>Encourage input from the trauma community on regional trauma system design, operation, and evaluation, and develop a process to expeditiously implement changes.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Strategy 2:</td>
<td>Distribute the Plan to stakeholders in the Southeast region.</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective 2:</th>
<th>Support trauma center standards for Level I, II, III and IV designation.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Strategy 1:</td>
<td>Facilitate resource development to meet the identified trauma resource needs of the Southeast region.</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective 3:</th>
<th>Identify and promote guidelines for resuscitation and early transfer of major trauma patients from emergency receiving facilities to designated Trauma Centers with appropriate resources.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Strategy 1:</td>
<td>Develop trauma transfer guidelines which can be adopted by all facilities treating injured patients in the Southeast region.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strategy 3:</td>
<td>Promote transfer/communication guidelines.</td>
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<td>Strategy 4:</td>
<td>Update the regional transfer card on an annual basis.</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective 4:</th>
<th>Encourage participation in data collection, trauma training, performance improvement programs, and other mechanisms of system improvement.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Strategy 1:</td>
<td>Monitor the trauma registry report (missing data &amp; benchmark indicators) at executive committee meetings and address any identified needs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strategy 2:</td>
<td>Review regional benchmark data report and make recommendations for system change.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Strategy 3:</td>
<td>Monitor progress using a regional priority dashboard.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Strategy 4:</td>
<td>Encourage active participation in regional PI committees, processes, and planning.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Strategy 5:</td>
<td>Provide financial support as available for trauma education, trauma registry and performance improvement training.</td>
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<tr>
<th>Objective 5:</th>
<th>Assure that RTC funds awarded are utilized appropriately to meet the needs of the region.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Strategy 1:</td>
<td>Provide oversight to assure that hospital and EMS agencies are accountable and responsible for appropriate use and expenditure of funds.</td>
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</table>
**Public Information and Education**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Goal 3</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Educate the public about the SE trauma care system and the purpose of this plan is to inform the general public, decision-makers and the healthcare community about the role and function of the SE Regional Trauma System.</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Objective 1:</strong> Develop a public education plan.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Strategy 1:</strong> Implement a regional public information campaign to educate the public about the regional trauma system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Strategy 2:</strong> Identify topics and talking points to increase public awareness of the system and value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Strategy 3:</strong> Develop pre-packaged public information messages to send to media.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Strategy 4:</strong> May is trauma awareness month. Develop media release to recognize trauma awareness month with signing of proclamation with Governor, county and city elected officials and distribute trauma awareness materials.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Strategy 5:</strong> Develop a comprehensive list of media contacts.</td>
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<td><strong>Strategy 6:</strong> Develop a speaker’s bureau.</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Objective 2:</strong> Provide information to policy makers on key trauma system initiatives and system needs.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Strategy 1:</strong> Identify a regional legislative liaison on an annual basis.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Strategy 2:</strong> Identify key policy makers and/or advocates for the trauma system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Strategy 3:</strong> Develop a priority platform plan for distributing information about the trauma system including the trauma DVD and annual report.</td>
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<td><strong>Strategy 4:</strong> Use the RTC specific trauma registry data to describe the trauma system.</td>
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<tr>
<th><strong>Objective 3:</strong> Share information with stakeholder organizations on key initiatives (i.e. EMS regional council, regional homeland security council, regional health department council).</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Strategy 1:</strong> Provide SERTC information to other stakeholder organizations.</td>
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</table>
System Finance

Goal 4
There is adequate, long-term and sustainable funding to ensure a financially viable trauma system. The trauma system will be recognized as a public good and therefore valued and adequately funded not only for the clinical care actually delivered, but also for the level of readiness required to meet the needs of all injured patients in Kansas.

Objective 1: On an annual basis, the SERTC will develop and implement an operation budget that aligns with the identified goals, objectives and strategies of the Plan.

| Strategy 1: | Develop and implement an itemized budget annually based on priority needs. |
| Strategy 2: | Review financial reports (budget, expenditure spreadsheet) at each executive committee meeting. |
| Strategy 3: | Research alternate funding for initiatives and projects. |
| Strategy 4: | Provide a quarterly report of expenditures to the ACT. |
### Injuries Prevention and Control

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective 1: SERTC will promote evidenced-based primary injury prevention activities and projects regionally.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Strategy 1:</strong> Annually, will identify the top injury causes using trauma registry data and other data sources as appropriate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Strategy 2:</strong> Work with EMS and public health systems to identify at least one evidence-based strategy in which will decrease the leading cause of injury for the region.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Strategy 3:</strong> Work with local health departments and identified health care delivery systems, such as rural health clinics and physician offices, to disseminate injury prevention materials.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Strategy 4:</strong> Identify available funding sources to support evidence-based and/or best practices activities.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Strategy 5:</strong> Allocate funds (if available) based on identified injury prevention needs through a grant process that includes an evaluation component.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Strategy 6:</strong> Coordinate with injury prevention partners to compile a regional (statewide) list of trauma center-based primary injury prevention activities, projects, and programs by county and injury mechanism to post on the Trauma program website <a href="http://www.kstrauma.org">www.kstrauma.org</a>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Goal 6
Have a trauma system prepared to respond to emergency and disaster situations in coordination with regional and state disaster plans.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective 1: The trauma system, EMS, and all-hazard response plans will be integrated and operational.</th>
<th><strong>Strategy 1:</strong> Identify ways to integrate trauma system response into all-hazard state and regional disaster plans.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Strategy 2:</strong> Invite emergency preparedness key stakeholders to participate at regional council meetings (i.e. provide verbal or written reports of activities in the Southeast Region).</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Strategy 3:</strong> Encourage SERTC leadership involvement in local and regional disaster preparedness planning and training.</td>
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</table>

| Objective 2: Perform a gap analysis on the resources assessment for trauma emergency preparedness. | **Strategy 1:** Collaborate with regional emergency preparedness coordinators to assess resource gaps. |
## Prehospital

### Goal 7
Establish and implement guidelines specific to prehospital care and transport of trauma patients that result in timely and safe delivery to trauma centers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective 1: Encourage adoption of current standard of care trauma treatment guidelines to provide consistent prehospital trauma patient treatment.</th>
<th>Strategy 1: Support the EMS Service Directors and EMS stakeholders in the implementation and education of state recommended prehospital trauma guidelines.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Objective 2:</strong> Promote the transport of trauma patients to the appropriate facility with the resources available to meet the patient’s needs.</td>
<td><strong>Strategy 1:</strong> Regionally work closely with the EMS Medical Directors and EMS stakeholders to develop a strategy to implement the CDC field triage guidelines (Appendix B). <strong>Strategy 2:</strong> Support the EMS Service Directors and EMS stakeholders in implementation and education of the CDC field triage guidelines.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Objective 3:</strong> Promote the availability of an adequate, appropriately-trained, and diverse prehospital workforce.</td>
<td><strong>Strategy 1:</strong> Determine number of PHTLS classes needed in the region annually (evaluate regional trauma training needs). <strong>Strategy 2:</strong> Develop a plan to allocate funding support (if available) for PHTLS based on need.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Objective 4:</strong> Ensure that EMS personnel have a basic knowledge and awareness of the regional trauma system elements and system functions.</td>
<td><strong>Strategy 1:</strong> Integrate information on the state and regional trauma system into PHTLS classes. <strong>Strategy 2:</strong> Provide presentation at annual state EMS conferences (i.e. KEMTA, KEMSA). <strong>Strategy 3:</strong> Support an information exchange forum through social networking technology (i.e. Face book, Twitter, etc.). <strong>Strategy 4:</strong> Encourage trauma centers to network with EMS agencies to provide information on the trauma system.</td>
</tr>
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## Acute Hospital

### Goal 8
Establish and maintain a regional (statewide) network of trauma centers, meeting or exceeding standards, for operation and provision of quality trauma care in coordination with all other trauma system participants.

| Objective 1: Identify additional Trauma Center and Trauma System capacity needs within the region. | **Strategy 1:** The region will complete a system inventory that identifies the availability and distribution of current capabilities and resources.  
**Strategy 2:** Support a statewide “how to” level IV trauma center designation workshop.  
**Strategy 3:** Support non-designated participating hospitals to be brought up to Trauma Center designation status.  
**Strategy 4:** Encourage that all hospitals work with local EMS agency (ies) to develop trauma treatment protocols.  
**Strategy 5:** Ensure that all trauma centers work with local EMS agency (ies) to develop trauma treatment protocols including level IV trauma centers. |
|---|---|
| Objective 2: All designated and non-designated trauma centers will actively participate in regional performance improvement programs. | **Strategy 1:** Designated trauma centers will have representation at annual meetings and specific regional PI meetings as identified by the regional PI committee leadership.  
**Strategy 2:** Encourage non-designated trauma center participation in specific regional PI meetings as identified by the regional PI committee leadership.  
**Strategy 3:** Encourage active participation in regional PI committees, processes, and planning.  
**Strategy 4:** Funding priority for education will be given to those hospitals that submit data to the statewide trauma registry. |
| Objective 3: Assure the availability of an adequate, appropriately-trained, and diverse emergency and trauma care workforce. | **Strategy 1:** Develop a sustainable regional trauma education plan to meet the needs of TNCC®, ATLS®, and RTTDC® in the region.  
**Strategy 2:** Advocate and educate on the need for nursing personnel to be verified in TNCC®.  
**Strategy 3:** Advocate and educate on the need for emergency department midlevel practitioner and physician personnel to be certified in ATLS®.  
**Strategy 4:** Advocate and educate on the need for hospitals to host a RTTDC®.  
**Strategy 5:** Establish a trauma telemedicine network to link trauma centers to rural/community hospitals to provide trauma education. |
## Special Populations

### Goal 9

The appropriate match of resources will be identified for injured patients with special needs, such as elderly, pediatric, and morbidly obese patients.

| **Objective 1:** Evaluate and identify the region’s ability to meet the pediatric care needs and make recommendations for further system development. | **Strategy 1:** Review trauma registry data for the age group 0-14 to identify trends in injury patterns.  
**Strategy 2:** Utilize regional data to develop recommendations for meeting pediatric care needs for further trauma system planning.  
**Strategy 3:** Develop and distribute a pediatric resource guide. |
|---|---|
| **Objective 2:** Evaluate and identify the region’s ability to meet the geriatric care needs and make recommendations for further system development. | **Strategy 1:** Identify an age standard for a geriatric patient.  
**Strategy 2:** Collaborate with regional EMS Medical Directors in developing prehospital geriatric treatment protocols (example: treatment protocol of patient on anticoagulants).  
**Strategy 3:** Utilize regional data to develop recommendations for meeting geriatric care needs for further trauma system planning.  
**Strategy 4:** Develop and distribute a geriatric resource guide. |
| **Objective 3:** Evaluate and identify the region’s ability to meet the morbidly obese trauma care needs and make recommendations for further system development. | **Strategy 1:** Identify available resources (such as CT scanners) that can accommodate the needs of the morbidly obese.  
**Strategy 2:** Identify prehospital transport systems that can accommodate the needs of the morbidly obese patient.  
**Strategy 3:** Promote utilization of EMResource for most current facility resources. |
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<th><strong>Rehabilitation Availability</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Goal 10</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>The region will have well-integrated rehab programs. Post-acute care will focus on helping patients achieve greater independence, a higher degree of functionality, and a faster return to productivity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Objective 1:</strong> Identify rehab programs that provide rehab services for injured patients. <strong>Strategy 1:</strong> Develop a rehab program resource guide and distribute to hospitals in the region.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>System Evaluations</td>
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</table>
| **Goal 11**  
**Establish a regional trauma system evaluation and performance improvement process.** |
| **Objective 1:** Develop mechanisms that support prehospital agency participation in data submission.  
**Strategy 1:** Review regional trauma data for submission of EMS records as required by state statute.  
**Strategy 2:** Encourage completion and submission of a minimal data set to KEMSIS. |
| **Objective 2:** Review aggregate data on system performance to identify opportunities for improvement.  
**Strategy 1:** Assure trauma center/hospitals participate in the state trauma registry.  
**Strategy 2:** Review and analyze missing and under reported data.  
**Strategy 3:** Recommend and review regional benchmark indicators to evaluate system performance, improve care, and further system planning in the region. |
| **Objective 3:** There is an organized and regularly monitored system to ensure the patients are expeditiously transferred to the appropriate, system-defined trauma facility.  
**Strategy 1:** Identify indicators for inclusion in regional PI committee trending reports.  
**Strategy 2:** Analyze data variances related to utilization of CDC field triage guidelines for EMS transport.  
**Strategy 3:** Analyze data variances related to transfer of severely injured patients. |
| **Objective 4:** Develop a trauma system data linkage system from all entities in the region to include EMS, trauma centers, other medical facilities, and other data sources that may be available.  
**Strategy 1:** Evaluate different methodologies linking trauma registry data and other data sets such as traffic records and death records. |
Appendix A
SERTC Hospital Listing

Allen County Regional Hospital
3066 N. Kentucky
Iola, Kansas 66749
620-365-1000

Fredonia Regional Hospital
1527 Madison
Fredonia, Kansas 66736
620-378-2121

Greenwood County Hospital
100 W. 16th Street
Eureka, Kansas 67045
620-583-7451

Mercy Hospital Fort Scott
401 Woodland Hills Blvd.
Fort Scott, Kansas 66701
620-223-7057

Wilson Medical Center
2600 Ottawa Road
Neodesha, Kansas 66757
620-325-2611

Coffeyville Regional Medical Center
1400 W. Fourth Street
Coffeyville, Kansas 67337
620-251-1200

Girard Medical Center
302 N. Hospital Drive
Girard, Kansas 66743
620-724-8291

Labette Health
1902 S. US Hwy 59
Parsons, Kansas 67357
620-421-4880

Mercy Hospital Independence
800 W. Myrtle Street
Independence, Kansas 67301
620-331-2200

Neosho Memorial Regional Medical Center
629 S. Plummer
Chanute, Kansas 66720
620-431-4000

Via Christi Hospital Pittsburg
1 Mount Carmel Way
Pittsburg, Kansas 66762
620-231-6100
## SERTC Emergency Medical Services (EMS)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type Legend</th>
<th>Type 1: Paramedic or Nurse staffed 24 hours</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Type 2A:</td>
<td>BLS Service with the capability/availability to upgrade to Type 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type 2:</td>
<td>BLS Service only</td>
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<table>
<thead>
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Appendix B
2011 CDC Guidelines for Field Triage of Injured Patients

1. Measure vital signs and level of consciousness
   - Glasgow Coma Scale ≤13
   - Systolic Blood Pressure (mmHg) <80
   - Respiratory Rate <10 or >25 breaths per minute, or need for ventilatory support
     (<20 in infant aged <1 year)

   NO
   YES

2. Assess anatomy of injury
   - All penetrating injuries to head, neck, torso, and extremities proximal to elbow or knee
   - Chest wall instability or deformity (e.g. flail chest)
   - Two or more proximal long-bone fractures
   - Crushed, degloved, mangled, or pulseless extremity
   - Amputation proximal to wrist or ankle
   - Pelvic fractures
   - Open or depressed skull fracture
   - Paralysis

   NO
   YES

3. Assess mechanism of injury and evidence of high-energy impact
   - Falls
     - Adults: >20 feet (one story is equal to 10 feet)
     - Children: >10 feet or two or three times the height of the child
   - High-risk auto crash
     - Intrusion, including roof: >12 inches occupant site
     - >18 inches any site
     - Ejection (partial or complete) from automobile
     - Death in same passenger compartment
     - Vehicle telemetry data consistent with a high risk of injury
     - Auto vs. pedestrian/bicyclist thrown, run over, or with significant (>20 mph) impact
     - Motorcycle crash >20 mph

   NO
   YES

4. Assess special patient or system considerations
   - Older Adults
     - Risk of injury/death increases after age 55 years
     - SBP <110 may represent shock after age 65
     - Low impact mechanisms (e.g. ground level falls) may result in severe injury
   - Children
     - Should be triaged preferentially to pediatric capable trauma centers
   - Anticoagulants and bleeding disorders
     - Patients with head injury are at high risk for rapid deterioration
   - Burns
     - Without other trauma mechanism: triage to burn facility
     - With trauma mechanism: triage to trauma center
   - Pregnancy >20 weeks
   - EMERgency Medical Services (EMS) provider judgment

   NO
   YES

When in doubt, transport to a trauma center.
Find the plan to save lives, at www.cdc.gov/FieldTriage